was manufactured in the manner above described, the time needed for development being in proportion to the size of the fragments into which the Actinosphæria were divided. The above experiments were tried on many individuals, the only difference of result, in the various instances, being in the degree of completeness with which the protoplasm separated itself from the water. It was argued from the above facts, that the power of any part of an *Actinosphærium* to develop into a perfect individual was inherent, and not dependent upon any peculiar condition of the animalcule.

Fig. 8, Pl. XLI of Leidy's Rhizopods of North America, which he doubtfully refers to the Actinosphæria, exactly resembles a medium stage in the development of the globules ejected from the body of the *Actinosphærium*.

The observer stated that the rays of *Actinosphærium*, when irritated by being compressed, would be retracted completely on all sides, and would again appear on the cessation of the disturbance.

The length of time needed for the development of the Actinosphæria, in the reproduction by natural means, was from seven to fourteen days; that needed for the development, in the reproduction by artificial means, was from one to two days.

In the latter case this length of time was needed only in cases when the crushing was carried to extremes, as, when the *Actinosphærium* was simply divided into small pieces, a few hours were all that was needed to complete the development of the fragments.

JUNE 12.

Mr. JOHN H. REDFIELD in the chair.

Twenty-three persons present.

Cutaneous Nerves in Mammals.—Dr. HARRISON ALLEN, in continuation of his remarks on the trophic value of the cutaneous nerves spoke of the distribution of the larger setæ-bearing hair-follicles in mammals as exposed after depilation. He described the oral, the mental, the supra-orbital and the proximo-carpal groups as well as those placed on the lateral aspects of the limbs. He had succeeded in tracing nerve-filaments to the follicles in all instances and held that they bore close analogies to the pteryls of the birds. In specimens in which the follicles were rudimentary he had observed failure of the nerve also, and he was thus induced to believe that a close relation existed between the setæ-bearing follicles and the nerves themselves.

The following was ordered to be printed:—